

ROMANIZATION POLICIES FOR CATALOGING CHINESE MATERIAL

Revised April 6, 2004

Separation of Syllables

Separate the romanization of each Chinese character with a space, except as directed below. This includes corporate names, terms of address and titles of royalty. Do not join syllables of general, non-specific geographic terms.

1. Terms of address. A term of address may follow a surname, a courtesy name, or another appellation. Separate syllables in the term of address. If a term appearing as an integral part of a name is not a title or term of address, romanize the name in running form, as a forename (see below).

Certain terms, such as 先生 (xian sheng) are sometimes used as terms of address, and sometimes as forenames (i.e., pseudonyms or pen names). When they are used as terms of address, separate syllables; however, when they are used as forenames, romanize the name in running form (see Connection of syllables, section 1A).

When establishing a forename followed by a term of address, a title of position or office, enter under the forename. Refer from the name in direct order.

白沙先生

Romanize name as:	Baisha xian sheng
Heading established as:	Chen, Xianzhang, \$d 1428-1500
Give reference as:	Baisha xian sheng, \$d 1428-1500
Also give reference as:	Baisha, \$c xian sheng, \$d 1428-1500

When establishing names that consist of a surname followed by a term of address, follow AACR2 rule 22.15A by adding the word or phrase to the surname. Separate the term of address from the surname with a comma in the heading. Refer from the name in direct order.

林老师

Romanize name as:	Lin lao shi
Heading established as:	Lin, \$c lao shi
Give reference as:	Lin lao shi

韋大夫

Romanize name as:	Wei dai fu
Heading established as:	Wei, \$c dai fu
Give reference as:	Wei dai fu

2. Titles, and titles of royalty. Syllables in a title should be separated and written in lower-case. If a term appearing as an integral part of a name is not a title or term of address, romanize the name in running form, as a forename. An epithet is separated from the name of a person, using lower case letters and separated syllables.

Follow AACR2 rule 22.12 when establishing names that include titles of nobility and terms of honor. Note that this rule applies to names that consist of a surname and a title, or a forename and a title. Names with titles will be established as: Name, \$c title. Examples of Chinese titles include: *fei* and *gui fei*.

董鄂妃

Romanize name as: Donge fei
 Heading established as: Donge, \$c fei, \$d 1638-1660
 Give reference as: Donge fei, \$d 1638-1660

楊貴妃

Romanize name as: Yang gui fei
 Heading established as: Yang, \$c gui fei, \$d 719-756
 Give reference as: Yang gui fei, \$d 719-756

Headings for persons with the highest royal status are established according to AACR2 rule 22.16A1. Enter the name in direct order.

慈禧皇太后

Romanize name as: Cixi huang tai hou
 Heading established as: Cixi, \$c Empress dowager of China, \$d 1835-1908
 Give references as: Cixi, \$c huang tai hou, \$d 1835-1908
 Cixi huang tai hou, \$d 1835-1908

秦始皇帝

Romanize name as: Qin shi huang di
 Heading established as: Qin shi huang, \$c Emperor of China, \$d 259-210 B.C.
 Give reference as: Qin shi huang di, \$c Emperor of China, \$d 259-210 B.C.

楊太后

Romanize name as: Yang tai hou
 Heading established as: Yang, \$c Empress, consort of Song Ningzong, Emperor of China, \$d 1162-1233
 Give references as: Yang, \$c tai hou, \$d 1162-1233
 Yang tai hou, \$d 1162-1233

3. General, non-specific geographic terms. Some terms have both general and specific usage, depending upon context. For example, when the term 东北 refers to the direction northeast, or, in a general way, to the Northeast, separate syllables; when it is used to refer specifically to Manchuria, capitalize and join syllables.

华东	Hua dong
西北	xi bei
东北	dong bei
陕北	Shan bei

But:

Connection of syllables.

1. Join together (without spaces or hyphens) the syllables associated with multi-character surnames and given names. Also join together given names, Buddhist names, courtesy names, etc., in more than one syllable. For example:

孫中山	Sun Zhongshan
歐陽修	Ouyang Xiu
司馬相如	Sima Xiangru
尼克森	Nikesen
康有爲	Kang Youwei

- 1A. Forenames, given names, courtesy names. A forename does not include a person's surname. Only capitalize the first letter of a forename. If a term appearing as an integral part of a name is not a title or term of address, romanize the name in running form.

Certain terms, such as 先生 (xian sheng) are sometimes used as terms of address, and sometimes as forenames (i.e., pseudonyms or pen names). When they are used as forenames, romanize the name in running form (see Connection of syllables, section 1A); however, when they are used as terms of address, separate syllables (see Separation of syllables, section 1A).

There are many sorts of Chinese forenames. It is frequently difficult to clearly divide syllables because the structure or origin of terms, or the meanings of the characters themselves, are obscure. Therefore, to promote consistent application and to save time, all forenames will be romanized with connected syllables, leaving no space between them. Alternative forms of access may be given for the form which a cataloger feels that a user might employ to find a name (for example, romanized form, Wugangzhuren; possible reference, Wugang zhuren)

無名氏

Romanize name as: Wumingshi
 Heading established as: Wumingshi, \$c pseud. (AACR2 compatible heading)

梧崗主人

Romanize name as: Wugangzhuren
 Heading established as: Wugangzhuren

雲谷老人

Romanize name as: Yungulaoren
 Heading established as: Zhu, Xi, \$d 1130-1200
 Give reference as: Yungulaoren, \$d 1130-1200

孔子

Romanize name as: Kongzi
 Heading established as: Confucius

Give reference as: Kongzi

老子

Romanize name as: Laozi

Heading established as: Laozi

浩然

Romanize name as: Haoran

Heading established as: Haoran, \$d 1932-

1B. Married women. Separate and capitalize family names. **Connect the syllables of the forename, and capitalize only the first letter.**

蔣宋美齡

Romanize name as: Jiang Song Meiling

Heading established as: Jiang Song, Meiling, \$d 1897-

陳趙月英

Romanize name as: Chen Zhao Yueying

Heading established as: Chen Zhao, Yueying, \$d 1914-

1C. Fictional characters. The names of fictional characters are romanized in the same manner as those of real people.

駱駝祥子

Luotuo Xiangzi

秦可卿

Qin Keqing

1D. Names of persons of religious vocation. Separate a term of address from a family name or forename. **Syllables of a term of address should be written separately and in lower case. In a heading or reference, the term of address should appear in the \$c subfield, following the surname or forename. See AACR2 rule 22.16D for instructions on headings for persons of religious vocation.**

惠能

Romanize name as: Huineng

Heading established as: Huineng, \$d 638-713

釋吉藏

Romanize name as: shi Jizang

Heading established as: Jizang, \$d 549-623

Give references as: Jizang, \$c shi, \$d 549-623

Jizang shi, \$d 549-623

Shi Jizang, \$d 549-623

智顗大師

Romanize name as: Zhiyi da shi

Heading established as: Zhiyi, \$d 538-597

Give references as: Zhiyi, \$c da shi, \$d 538-597

Zhiyi da shi, \$d 538-597

沙門元賢

Romanize name as: sha men Yuanxian
 Heading established as: Yuanxian, \$c shi
 Give reference as: Yuanxian, \$c sha men
 Sha men Yuanxian
 Shi Yuanxian

1E. Personal names appearing as part of the names of corporate bodies and meetings are romanized in the same manner as all other personal names. **(See also Section 2J)**

中山大學

Zhongshan da xue

《刘少奇研究论文集》编辑组“Liu Shaoqi yan jiu lun wen ji” bian ji zu
 周恩来研究学术讨论会 Zhou Enlai yan jiu xue shu tao lun hui

2. Join together (without spaces or hyphens) the syllables associated with multi-character geographic names. Do not join the names of jurisdictions and topographical features to geographic names, but separate them from the proper name by a space.

中华人民共和国史稿

Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo shi gao

臺灣省立博物館

Taiwan sheng li bo wu guan

西藏自治区文物管理委员会

Xizang Zizhiqun wen wu guan li wei yuan hui

东北林学院

Dongbei lin xue yuan

扬子江

Yangzi Jiang

广州市

Guangzhou Shi

安徽省

Anhui Sheng

商丘地区

Shangqiu Diqu

鹿港镇

Lugang Zhen

纽约市

Niuyue Shi

甘南藏族自治州

Gannan Zangzu Zizhizhou

翠亨村

Cuiheng Cun

浦棠乡

Putang Xiang

海南岛

Hainan Dao

2A. Names of countries. Connect syllables according to the practice followed by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names on GEOnet (GNS).

中华人民共和国

Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo

朝鲜民主主义人民共和国

Chaoxian Minzhu Zhuyi Renmin Gongheguo

中華民國

Zhonghua Minguo

民国档案与民国史学术讨论会论文集

Minguo dang an yu Minguo shi xue shu tao lun hui lun wen ji

俄国戏剧史概要

Eguo xi ju shi gai yao

美国

Meiguo

日本国

Ribenguo

2B. Generic terms for geographical features are capitalized and separated from the names of the features.

NOTE: PROPOSED CHANGE: add three sentences; the highlighted examples have been changed to conform:

The syllables of the name of a jurisdiction or geographic feature that are included within another place name are connected together. These practices are also followed when geographic names appear within corporate names. In case of doubt, separate.

Because the conversion programs connected hyphenated Wade-Giles syllables together when converting them to pinyin, the romanized forms of many geographical features were converted into forms that do not follow the new pinyin romanization guidelines. For example, Huang-ho (Yellow River in Wade-Giles) was converted by the program to Huanghe. This romanized form must now be manually changed to the correct pinyin form, Huang He. Locating romanized strings for geographical features that now need to be corrected may be time-consuming and difficult.* Refer to GEOnet (GNS) to identify generic terms for place names, or do so using one's knowledge of the Chinese language. Place names should be systematically romanized in descriptive strings. Please note: place names that are included within other place names may be romanized differently than when they stand alone. For example, the name of the river 长江 is romanized Chang Jiang, but the name of the Mouth of the river 长江口 is romanized Changjiang Kou. Also, please note that the form of name found in headings may vary from the systematically romanized form.

海南岛
太平洋
渤海

Hainan Dao (Hainan Island)
Taiping Yang (Pacific Ocean)
Bo Hai (not Bohai) (Bo Sea)
BGN: Bo Hai; established as: Bo Hai (China)

But

渤海湾

Bohai Wan (Bohai Bay)
BGN: Bohai Wan

洞庭湖
西湖
天池
滇池

Dongting Hu (Dongting Lake)
Xi Hu (West Lake)
Tian Chi (Tian Lake)
Dian Chi (Dian Lake)

长江
长江口
长江三角洲

Chang Jiang (Yangtze River)
Changjiang Kou (Mouth of the Yangtze)
Changjiang Sanjiaozhou
BGN: Changjiang Sanjiaozhou; established
as: Yangtze River Delta (China)
Chang Jiang da fan dian (Yangtze Restaurant)
Chang Jiang San Xia (Three Gorges of the Yangtze
River)

珠江	Zhu Jiang (Pearl River)
珠江口	Zhujiang Kou BGN: Zhujiang Kou; established as: Pearl River Estuary (China)
珠江口盆地	Zhujiangkou Pendi (Pearl River Estuary Plain)
珠江三角洲	Zhujiang Sanjiaozhou (Pearl River Delta)
汾河	Fen He (Fen River)
黄河三角洲自然保护区	Huanghe Sanjiaozhou Ziran Baohuqu (Yellow River Delta Natural Preserve)
大运河	Da Yunhe (Grand Canal)
苏伊士运河	Suyishi Yunhe (Suez Canal)
京杭运河	Jing Hang Yunhe (Peking-Hangzhou Canal)
莫力庙水库	Molimiao Shuiku (Molimiao Reservoir)
翡翠水库	Feicui Shuiku (Feicui Reservoir)
汾河水库	Fenhe Shuiku (Fen River Canal) BGN: Fenhe Shuiku; established as: Fen River Reservoir (China)
<i>But:</i> 黄河小浪底水库	Huang He Xiaolangdi Shuiku (literally, Xiaolangdi Reservoir of the Yellow River; but Huang He is not part of the name of the reservoir; BGN: Xiaolangdi Shuiku; subject heading established as: Xiaolangdi Reservoir (China), see sh99014157)
梵净山	Fanjing Shan (Fanjing Mountain)
梵净山自然保护区	Fanjingshan Ziran Baohuqu (Fanjing Mountain Natural Preserve)
金山	Jin Shan (Jiangsu) (Jin Mountain) *
恒山	Heng Shan (Shanxi) (Heng Mountain)
黄山	Huang Shan (Huang Mountain)*
<i>But</i> 黄山市	Huangshan Shi (Huangshan City)
黄土高原	Huangtu Gaoyuan BGN: Huangtu Gaoyuan; established as: Loess Plateau (China)
青藏高原	Qing Zang Gaoyuan (not Qingzang Gaoyuan) (literally, the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau) BGN: Qing Zang Gaoyuan; established as: Tibet, Plateau of (China)
藏北高原	Zangbei Gaoyuan (North Tibet Plain)
松辽 盆地	Song Liao Pendi (not Songliao Pendi) (Song-Liao Basin)
辽河 盆地	Liaohe Pendi (not Liao He Pendi) (Liao River Basin)
鄂尔多斯盆地	E'erdousi Pendi

	BGN: Ordos Desert; established as: Ordos Desert (China)
柴达木盆地	Chaidamu Pendi (Chaidamu Basin)
塔里木盆地	Talimu Pendi
	BGN: Tarim Pendi; established as: Tarim Basin (China)
金衢盆地	Jin Qu Pendi (not Jinqu Pendi) (Jin-Qu Basin)
东濮凹陷	Dongpu Aoxian (Dongpu Basin)
<i>But</i>	
冀中坳陷	Ji zhong ao xian (the basin in Central Ji)
西部坳陷	xi bu ao xian (the basin in the west)
科尔沁沙地	Keerqin Shadi
	BGN: Horqin Shadi; established as: Horqin Desert (China)
腾格里沙漠	Tenggeli Shamo
	BGN: Tengger Shamo; established as: Tengger Desert (China)
塔克拉玛干沙漠	Takelamagan Shamo
	BGN: Taklimakan Shamo; established as: Takla Makan Desert (China)
黄淮平原	Huanghuai Pingyuan (not Huang Huai Pingyuan)
	BGN: Huanghuai Pingyuan; established as: North China Plain (China)
黄淮海平原	Huang Huai Hai Pingyuan (not Huanghuaihai Pingyuan) (North China Plain)
华北平原	Huabei Pingyuan (North China Plain)
辽河油田	Liaohe Youtian (Liao River Oil Field)
华北油田	Huabei Youtian (North China Oil Field)
印度半島	Yindu Bandao (Indian Subcontinent)

* Decisions about romanization should not be made without first determining, insofar as possible, the meaning of a romanized string. To do this for a roman-only record, one must try to figure out what characters a romanized string represents, and then what those characters mean. The presence of corresponding characters in 880 fields usually helps one determine meaning. However, the same character or characters may have different meanings on different records. For example,

Characters in title / romanization _____ refers to

1. 金山民间传说

Mountain – see 500: Cover title also in English: The folklores of Mount Jinshan.

Jin Shan min jian chuan shuo

2. 前进啊，金山工程！

County near Shanghai – see 650: Engineering \$z China \$z Shanghai.

Qian jin a, Jinshan gong cheng!

3. 金山县志

Jinshan Xian zhi

County

4. 上海市金山县志

Shanghai Shi Jinshan Xian zhi

County

5. 從金山看世界

San Francisco – see 650: Television
broadcasting of news \$z California \$z San
Francisco.

Cong Jinshan kan shi jie

6. 张闻天晋陕调查文集

Zhang Wentian Jin Shan diao cha wen ji

Shanxi and Shaanxi

7. 金山农民画歌谣集

County – see 650: Drawing, Chinese \$z China
\$z Jinshan Xian.

Jinshan nong min hua, ge yao ji

8. 金山掌故

San Francisco – see 651: San Francisco (Calif.)
\$x History \$v Anecdotes.

Jinshan zhang gu

9. 金山志

Mountain – see 651: Jin Mountain (Jiangsu
Sheng, China) \$v Literary collections.

Jin Shan zhi

10. 百战将星王近山

Bai zhan jiang xing Wang Jinshan

Personal name

11. (no characters on LC record)

prefer San Francisco – see 650: Chinese Poetry
\$z California \$z San Francisco – rather than
245: Gold Mountain.

Jinshan ge ji

12. (no characters on LC record)

Mountain – see 651: Jin Mountain (Jiangsu
Sheng, China)

Jin Shan zhi

In some instances, however, the information on the bibliographic record does not provide us with enough information to decide. One must refer to the item itself to determine what the characters mean, and then romanize accordingly. For example,

Characters in title / romanization _____ refers to

13. 金山龍遊禪寺志略

Mountain (referred to the book)

Jin Shan Long you chan si zhi lue

14. 金山得寶集

San Francisco (referred to the book, which is a memoir about growing up in the Bay Area)

Jinshan de bao ji

15. (no characters)

Refer to a record with non-roman script in a utility's shared database: 千军万马战金山; because the 610 is: Shanghai Shi you hua gong zong chang, it probably refers to the county

Qian jun wan ma zhan Jinshan

16. 金山錢氏家刊書目

Most likely San Francisco; one should refer to the book

Jinshan Qian shi jia kan shu mu

17. 金山电脑公司传

Part of the name of a firm; does it name Jin Mountain, or Jin County, or the name of a person? One can't be sure, and must refer to the book

*** **

2C. Two-syllable place names, in which the second syllable is a generic term. Separate and capitalize the generic term for the jurisdiction. **Refer to GEOnet (GNS) to identify generic terms for place names, or do so using one's knowledge of the Chinese language.**

吳縣
祁縣

Wu Xian
Qi Xian

2D. Place names consisting of more than two syllables. Separate and capitalize a generic term for the jurisdiction. **Refer to GEOnet (GNS) to identify generic terms for place names, or do so using one's knowledge of the Chinese language.**

安徽省
廣州市
高雄市
寶山區
鹿港鎮
翠亨村
商丘地區
甘南藏族自治州

Anhui Sheng
Guangzhou Shi
Gaoxiong Shi
Baoshan Qu
Lugang Zhen
Cuiheng Cun
Shangqiu Diqu
Gannan Zangzu Zizhizhou

2E. Obsolete terms for administrative units are romanized in the same manner as the names of contemporary places.

福寧州
昌平州

Funing Zhou
Changping Zhou

錦州府	Jinzhou Fu
安順府	Anshun Fu

2F. Names of non-Chinese jurisdictions are romanized in the same manner as the names of Chinese jurisdictions.

加州	Jia Zhou
紐約市	Niuyue Shi
亞洲	Ya Zhou
東南亞	Dong nan Ya

2G. Terms for archaeological sites, bridges, and other constructions of geographic extent are capitalized and separated from the names themselves. Individual syllables of multi-syllable generic terms are connected together.

NOTE: PROPOSED CHANGE: change the second sentence; the highlighted examples have been changed to conform.

Individual syllables of multi-syllable generic terms are connected together, as are the syllables of the names of a jurisdiction or geographic feature that are included within the term.

Refer to GEOnet (GNS) to identify generic terms for place names, or do so using one's knowledge of the Chinese language. Place names should be systematically romanized in descriptive strings. Please note that the romanization in headings may vary from systematic form. For example, 黃壁庄水库 is systematically romanized as Huangbi Zhuang Shuiku, but the subject heading has been established as Huangbizhuang Dam (China), based on the form Huangbizhuang Shuiku, which is recommended by GEOnet.

泸州长江大桥	Luzhou Changjiang Daqiao
黃壁庄水库	Huangbizhuang Shuiku
京杭运河	Jing Hang Yunhe

2H. Names of buildings and other constructions of less than geographic extent. Syllables are separated and not capitalized, except for proper nouns.

黃鶴樓	Huang he lou
聖果寺	Sheng guo si

2I. Names of continents and regions. Generic terms are separated and capitalized in the names of continents and regions. Distinguish when a term refers to a region, and when it refers to direction or position.

亞洲	Ya Zhou
東南亞	Dong nan Ya
北美洲	Bei Mei Zhou
東北	dong bei (when referring to direction or position)

But:	
東北	Dongbei (when referring to the particular area formerly known as Manchuria)

- 2J. Personal names appearing as part of geographic names are romanized in the same manner as all other personal names.

NOTE: PROPOSED CHANGE: *change Section 2J to read as follows; change the example, and add two others:*

The syllables of personal names that appear within geographic names are connected together. The generic term for the jurisdiction or geographic feature is separated. This rule is an exception to Section 1E.

張自忠路	Zhangzizhong Lu
左權縣	Zuoquan Xian
魯迅公園	Luxun Gongyuan

3. Join together transliterations of two or more characters comprising the names of racial, linguistic, or tribal groupings of mankind. Join the term zu (for tribe or people) to a name only in proper names of places.

基督徒	Jidu tu
桐城派	Tongcheng pai
毛南族	Maonan zu
美國人	Meiguo ren
客家話	Kejia hua
苗族風情錄	Miao zu feng qing lu

But:	
德宏傣族景頗族自治州	Dehong Daizu Jingpozu Zizhizhou

4. Add an apostrophe before joined syllables that begin with a vowel in cases of ambiguity. For example:

長安市	Chang'an Shi <i>to distinguish it from Changan Shi</i>
延安市	Yan'an Shi <i>to distinguish it from Yanan Shi</i>
張章昂	Zhang Zhang'ang <i>to distinguish it from</i>
張占鋼	Zhang Zhangang
劉正安	Liu Zheng'an <i>to distinguish it from</i>
劉鎮干	Liu Zhengan
王健安	Wang Jian'an <i>to distinguish it from</i>
王佳南	Wang Jianan

But:
雲谷老人

Yungulaoren (*not* Yun'gulaoren)